

## SENATE CONSIDERS STATE EXPENSES

Makes Few Changes in First Half of Appropriation Bill.

## BITTER FIGHT ON ROLLING STOCK

Members With Electric Railroads in Their Counties Protest in Vain Against Conference Report—Debate on Tax Commission Measure Not Concluded.

Consideration of half of the general appropriation bill was completed by the Senate on yesterday, the end of the first year being reached. Most of the schedules went by without change.

The annuity for the State Female Normal School at Farmington, increased from \$55,000 to \$56,000 a year. It was stated that this school is being most economically conducted, and is running on a margin which would render it helpless in case of an emergency. An addition of \$1,000 a year was made to the annuity of the negro normal school at Petersburg. The salaries of the Dairy and Food Commissioner and of the Superintendent of the State Epileptic Colony were increased.

It appeared that an amendment adding a small sum for the purchase of fireproof cases and stacks for the State Library was lost, because of the lack of twenty-one votes. This will probably be reconsidered.

**Hot Debate in House.**  
It was only after a heated debate in the House of Delegates that the conference committee report on the rolling stock tax bill was concurred in, although it went through the Senate without opposition. It leaves all the rolling stock of electric railways to be collected by the cities which contain their home offices, as at present, even if some of the lines run into the counties.

The fight against this concession to the cities, which are losing so heavily through diversion of the tax on rolling stock of steam railroads, was led by Walter Tansill Oliver, of Fairfax, and C. W. Throckmorton, of Henrico. Mr. Oliver was especially vehement, saying that the representatives of the counties which contain electric roads have aided in the "great victory" in the passage of the bill, only it appeared to be deserted by those they had deemed their friends. He went so far as to say that the principle of the original bill was right, it should be applied to electric as well as steam railroads, and that he would prefer that the whole scheme be abandoned.

**Makes First Speech.**  
This was made by W. G. Parker, of Portsmouth, who surprised the House by making a forceful speech—the first effort on the floor during his service of several sessions. He told how Richmond will get the tax from the rolling stock of the Virginia Railway and Power Company in Norfolk and Portsmouth and surrounding territory, as a result of the purchase by that road of the properties in that section.

But Judge Williams, of the conference committee, held the members in line for the report by telling them if they sent this matter back to another conference, and caused a deadlock, the whole proposition would probably be lost through delay. This was very effective, and the conference report was concurred in by a vote of 73 to 11.

**Mr. Page Elected Again.**  
For the second time during the session, Roosevelt Page was elected Secretary of the House. It seems that Mr. Page neglected to notify within thirty days after his election, as required by law, and, as he is to take office to-morrow, it was necessary to elect him. This was done yesterday afternoon by the two houses.

The special committee appointed to consider the purchase by the State of the Ford Hotel lot, now the property of the city of Richmond, reported in favor of such action at a meeting held yesterday morning. It determined that the State needs a new building, especially to keep the contents of the State Library safe from destruction by fire, with which it is now constantly threatened.

**Consider Tax Bill.**  
No conclusion was reached yesterday in the House on the debate on the State Tax Commission bill, although it is quite likely to come to a vote to-day. Speaker Byrd accepted amendments offered by Mr. Burr, making the third commissioner elective by the General Assembly instead of appointive by the Governor.

Hugh A. White, of Rockbridge, delivered his address against the measure. He said it was impracticable, unnecessary and unconstitutional. No commission, he insisted, is needed to equalize real estate, since this class of property is not to be assessed until 1915. Then, he did not believe the plan was workable.

Judge Martin Williams began his address in opposition, but did not conclude it. He took the ground that reassessment must be the goal under the bill, and pointed out why, in his opinion, this could not be satisfactorily accomplished by means of the methods laid down in the bill.

S. H. Love, of Lancaster, announced that he was converted to the measure, and that he would vote for it.

**Measures Enacted.**  
The Jordan-Byrd bills, designed to protect and to purge the registration books, were passed. So were the bills abolishing the professional jurors of the State by making it unlawful for any person to serve as juror more than once in any year; barring a person convicted of driving an automobile while "under the influence of liquor" from again running a machine for three years; increasing salaries of judges of the Supreme Court to \$5,000 the year.

The House also passed the Milstead bill, regulating investment companies.

## CENTRAL STEAM PLANT PROPOSED

Franchise Asked to Furnish Heat at Meter Rates.

## CUTS OUT SMOKE, GRIME AND DUST

Virginia Railway and Power Company Proposes to Lay Mains to Supply Office Buildings, Stores, Hotels and Churches—Would Reduce Insurance Risks.

Application for a franchise for a central steam heating plant, with branch supply mains throughout congested portions of the city, will be made to the Council next Monday night by the Virginia Railway and Power Company. Distributing mains will be laid from the power house at Twelfth Street and the river to serve a number of the largest buildings in the city, and the service will be extended as rapidly as conditions warrant, provided the consent of the city is secured.

General Manager C. B. Buchanan, of the Virginia Railway and Power Company, announced yesterday that plans for distribution and sale of steam for heating purposes and that the directors of the company had authorized him to expend \$200,000 in laying mains, provided the Council will grant the necessary franchise.

**Eliminates Smoke and Dirt.**  
Eliminating a large extent smoke and grime from the business section, and reducing insurance rates by withdrawing high pressure boilers from large buildings, the plan outlined is said to be in line with the best progress of American cities, more than 400 such central steam heating plants being now in full operation. The greater part of the sky scraper district of New York City is served in this manner.

Only two such plants are operated South of Richmond, in Atlanta and Birmingham. Baltimore has a plant in full operation, and the electric company in Washington has recently applied to the District Commissioners for a franchise.

The Virginia Railway and Power Company is now extending the foundations for an annex to its power house, which will cost \$600,000 and be operated entirely by steam. Mr. Buchanan explained that since this must be in operation every minute of the twenty-four hours throughout the year, it was contemplated, if the necessary permission is secured, to install extra boilers and to sell the surplus steam at commercial rates.

**Architects Desire It.**  
The matter has long been under consideration, and has been the subject of a number of preliminary estimates, was brought to a head recently by the application of a number of architects for some of the largest buildings now being erected here. A. C. Bonason, designer of the new First National Bank skyscraper, now in course of erection, and architect for the Virginia Railway and Power Company at Seventh and Franklin Streets, urged on the company a prompt decision, showing that a large saving could be effected in the installation of separate heating plants in such buildings, that the buildings would be much cleaner and would be free from soft coal soot and grime, and that having no fire or provision for fire, they would avoid the penalty placed by insurance companies on buildings containing steam boilers.

**Steam Sold by Meter.**  
Mr. Buchanan said that from the study he had given the systems in operation in other cities, he considered it feasible to extend the service throughout the more closely built up portions of the city, especially to serve large buildings. Any building which has steam pipes and radiators or standard hot water heating apparatus can connect with the supply furnished by merely eliminating its own boilers and taking the steam from a meter at the property line, exactly as gas and water is delivered. The company bears all cost of condensation in the mains, the property owner paying only by meter for what he receives, and may turn off and on his heat as desired, making his bill large or small, on exactly the same basis as citizens now burn gas.

Because of the great cost of installation and the waste from condensation, the steam distribution will hardly be feasible in the more widely scattered residential districts. The form of piping now in use in cities with central heating plants, with the insulation and packing to protect it, costs to install approximately \$15 per linear foot.

**Convenience and Cleanliness.**  
As to the cost of heat delivered in this manner, Mr. Buchanan said that his understanding was that it was approximately the same as running individual boilers. The advance lies in convenience and cleanliness.

**Champion of Pure Food Considers Quitting Post and Entering Politics.**  
Washington, February 28.—It was learned to-night that Dr. H. W. Wiley is seriously considering resigning his position as chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture.

Admitting this in an interview, Dr. Wiley said that while he had not yet determined to offer his resignation, it seemed probable that he could not be successful in his efforts to secure harmony as long as there were "incongruous elements" in the department.

"I have a long time been working,"

## TAKING TO STUMP IN OWN BEHALF

Taft Is About to Start Vigorous Speech-Making Campaign.

## POSITION WILL BE MADE CLEAR

No Personalities, but He Expects to Declare His Views of Doctrines Advocated by Roosevelt, and May Make Direct Answer to Latter's Columbus Speech.

Washington, February 28.—President Taft soon will start a vigorous speech-making campaign to explain his position on current questions and further his candidacy for re-nomination.

Before the Republican national convention meets in June, the President will spend many days on the road and is expected to deliver scores of speeches. He will travel as far West as Chicago, as far North as New Hampshire, and South at least as far as Georgia. Other engagements may be made in the next few weeks.

The President's political advisers believe he is their best orator. Ever since the Taft renomination headquarters were opened here some time ago and Representative William B. McKinley was put in charge, Republican leaders have urged the President to get into the campaign. He began following this advice when he accepted an invitation of a year's standing to attend the fifth annual dinner of the Swedish-American Republican Club in Chicago. The acceptance of that invitation was followed by the announcement that the President had consented to stop on his way to Toledo, Ohio. Invitations to visit Youngstown and Massillon have been received and probably will be accepted. A few days ago the White House let it be known that the President would go to Savannah in April or May, and might stop at Pinehurst, N. C.

**Going to New Hampshire.**  
To-night, after a short conference with Senators Crane, Smoot and Gallinger, it was said that the President would extend his coming trip to Boston to include Nashua and Concord, N. H. He leaves Washington for Boston on March 11, spends March 13 there and will visit the two New Hampshire cities on March 19. Although no announcement has been made of subjects for speeches, the President will make on these trips is practically certain that he will not fail to include in his addresses the recall of judges, the recall of judicial decisions, possibly the initiative and referendum, and topics touched by Colonel Roosevelt in his speech at Columbus last week.

Probably Mr. Taft will make no direct reply to that speech, and it has been stated with emphasis that he will not indulge in personalities. But that he will make clear his own views of many of the doctrines advocated by Colonel Roosevelt in Columbus is almost certain.

**Will Get New York.**  
A canvass of the New York political situation, made at conferences to-day between William B. Barnes, Jr., chairman of the New York Republican Committee, Vice-President Sherman, State Senator Brackett and Representative Calder, a Brooklyn leader in Congress, resulted in a declaration that President Taft would have an almost solid New York delegation to the Chicago convention. It was claimed to-day that the conference between the President and Chairman Barnes, which lasted till late last night, was satisfactory to both in so far as the selection of delegates and the proposed working of the platform was concerned.

Mr. Barnes returned to New York late to-day.

**Heard Nothing Not a Prophet.**  
New York, February 28.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt returned to New York to-night after an absence since Saturday in Boston, during which he came out a statement issued here as a receptive candidate for the Republican nomination for President.

"A very interesting trip," he told the reporters who met him at 333 P. M. When his attention was called to the announcement of nine Governors declaring themselves as Taft supporters, and he was asked what he thought of the situation in the West, he said: "I haven't heard anything, and I am not a prophet."

He added, however, that in the State of Washington where Governor Hay had declared for President Taft's renomination, the Mayors of Seattle and Tacoma and Senator Polinder had announced themselves in his favor.

Mr. Roosevelt, who was unaccompanied, went directly from his train to the home of his cousin, J. West Roosevelt, to spend the night.

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## REBELS MAY KEEP CAPTURED CITY

Federals Will Make No Effort to Regain Juarez.

## ARMS ARE SENT ACROSS BORDER

War Munitions for Insurrectos Smuggled Through Douglas, and Arrests May Be Made. Violators of Neutrality Laws Being Trained by Secret Service Men.

Mexico City, February 28.—No immediate steps will be taken to dislodge the rebels from Juarez either by siege or battle. Instead, the government will devote its energies to cleaning up the district about Torreon and Chihuahua. This, according to the best information obtainable, was the conclusion reached at the meeting of President Madero's Cabinet to-day after the difficulties of starving out the Juarez insurrectionists had been thoroughly canvassed.

A government official who was present at the taking of the border city by Madero last May, pointed out that it would require a large number of troops and a close investment to prevent the rebels securing cattle and provisions from the surrounding country with which to maintain themselves. The troops could not be spared nor could they be placed about the city without great difficulty, he said.

On the other hand, the government has decided that military operations are to be pushed vigorously in the Laguna district. Troops are being sent into that territory from Saltillo and Monterrey, and results are expected within a few days.

In response to representations made by United States Ambassador Wilson a body of troops is proceeding to the relief of fifty-three Americans who are bottled up at Velardeña.

March 8 is the date set by the Vassalists agitators for a general attack upon Mexico City. They are not taken seriously. In line with assertions by Vassalists propagandists in the capital that the end of the month would see various uprisings in this vicinity, the jefe politico of Zumpango, twenty-five miles north of here, took to the hills to-day with a handful of followers and what arms the band could seize. One hundred Federals were sent to garrison the town and a squad of cavalry went in pursuit of the rebels.

Consular reports from Durango indicate that a serious contention exists throughout that State. The country is overrun by robbing bands, and the city is still cut off from rail communication and is full of refugees.

The town of Badiraguato, in Sinaloa, is reported to be in the possession of 1,500 rebels.

Nieves, in Zacatecas, was raided twice within the last twenty-four hours.

**Munitions Sent Across Border.**  
Douglas, Ariz., February 28.—Customs officials admitted to-day that two wagonloads of rifles and ammunition had been traced through Douglas into Sonora, and that the ammunition consisted of more than 20,000 rounds. Secret service men are now at work, and it is thought arrests for the violation of the neutrality laws will follow.

**Wants Juarez Regarded as Closed.**  
Washington, February 28.—The Mexican consul at El Paso, Tex., to-day requested the American collector of customs there to forbid the exportation of American goods into Juarez, and urged that the rebel government recognized by the United States as closed. The Treasury Department has taken up the question with the Departments of State and Justice.

Although Ambassador Crespo, of Mexico, has as yet made no formal request to have this government prevent the shipment of supplies across the line from El Paso to Juarez, it is said at the State Department that possibly he has received instruction from his government to make such representations to the United States government. Until the question is officially placed before the department, however, no one will undertake to say just what the policy of this government will be.

**Course Is in Doubt.**  
The point declared at the department to be a delicate one, requiring much consideration before a decision can be given. It is pointed out that customs houses are usually established and form a basis of supply for the communities in which they are situated. To cut off supplies from a place like Juarez might, it is said, have the effect of denying food to a vast majority of people living in that district. It also was declared that it always had been the custom to deal with parties having control of the customs houses. However, where only the rebel army was in control of the customs houses, the policy of the department was in doubt.

That J. P. Morgan & Co., heading the syndicate which organized the Steel Corporation, received a cash profit of \$59,300,000, of which \$25,500,000 was for promotion, with an additional commission of \$5,500,000 for a bond conversion scheme.

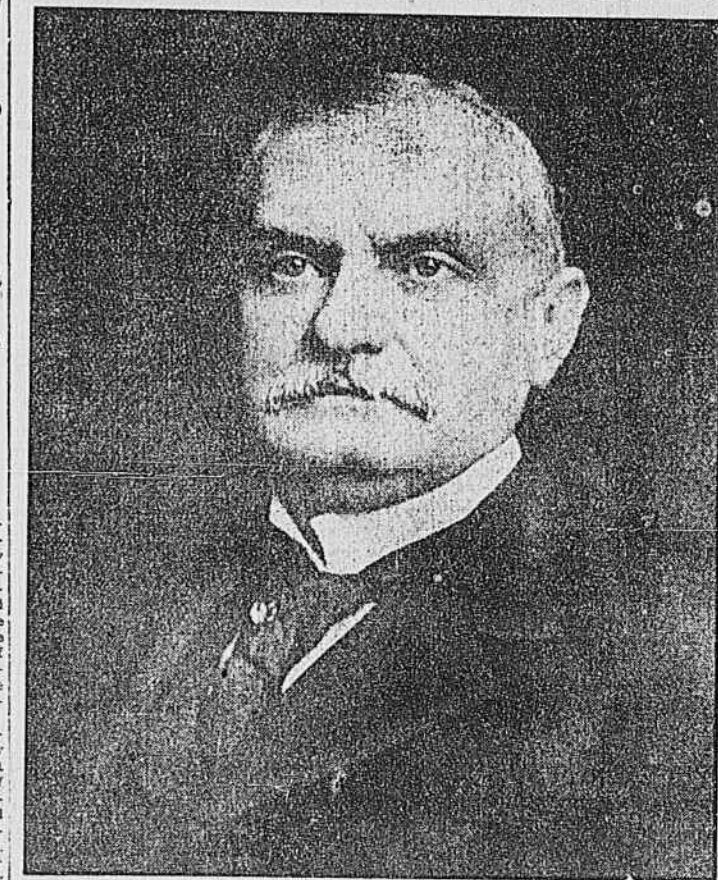
That the net earnings of the corporation for a period of nine years were \$1,029,885,239, or an equivalent of approximately \$13 a ton on finished product, instead of \$90,000,311, as claimed by the corporation in its report.

That the Steel Corporation, contrary to the statement made by Judge Gault and H. C. Frick to President Roosevelt in 1907, that it did not control more than 60 per cent. of steel products in the country, controls about 50 per cent. of the steel holdings.

That the section of the report dealing with the "Gary dinners," where independent as well as corporation steel men assembled to discuss conditions in trade, contains an analysis of the legal effect of the "golden rule" policy prepared by Anthony J. Ernest, a New York lawyer, in which it is declared that the "convention agreed to and enforced, would be objectionable as regards their effect upon competition."

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## RYAN QUILTS DIRECTORATE



THOMAS F. RYAN.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
New York, February 28.—The directors of the American Tobacco Company accepted to-day the resignation of Thomas F. Ryan from their body. Mr. Ryan's resignation has been expected as a consequence of the resignations of other men who were important members of the board in days before the dissolution, notably James B. Duke, P. A. B. Widener and his son, George D. Widener. The resignation of Paul Brown, of St. Louis, as a director was also accepted.

On March 13 the stockholders will hold their annual meeting, and will then elect successors to the resigned directors. To-day was the last day for carrying out the terms of the decree of the United States Circuit Court about the disintegration. All the requirements have been complied with.

## STEEL FIGURES ARE STARTLING

J. P. Morgan Receives \$70,000,000 Merely for Organizing Great Combine.

## EXPERT MAKES HIS REPORT

From Its Own Books He Shows That Corporation Is in Restraint of Trade.

Washington, February 28.—The House steel trust investigating committee to-day made public the result of the inquiry into the books and minutes of the United States Steel Corporation conducted by Farquhar J. McRae, an expert accountant.

The McRae report reaches the conclusion that the Steel Corporation operates in restraint of trade and prevents competition through a manipulation of prices, through the influence of the so-called "Gary dinners," by control of raw materials and through a system of interlocking directors in various companies. It also tends to contradict some of the testimony given by steel trust officials.

Some of the figures dealt with in the report are startling. It is shown that J. P. Morgan & Co. received approximately \$70,000,000 in cash profits for organizing the big steel combine, and that the net profits of the concern for the first nine years of its existence were more than \$1,000,000,000.

Steel Corporation officials objected to producing their books before the committee in this city, but consented to place them freely at the disposal of an expert to be named by the committee. Mr. McRae made a thorough study of the books and minutes, and in his report to the committee he pointed out these salient features:

That J. P. Morgan & Co., heading the syndicate which organized the Steel Corporation, received a cash profit of \$59,300,000, of which \$25,500,000 was for promotion, with an additional commission of \$5,500,000 for a bond conversion scheme.

That the net earnings of the corporation for a period of nine years were \$1,029,885,239, or an equivalent of approximately \$13 a ton on finished product, instead of \$90,000,311, as claimed by the corporation in its report.

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## SENATE TO VOTE ON JORDAN BILL

Committee Asks That Measure Be Taken Up To-Morrow.

## SAY IT IS NOT CONSTITUTIONAL

Reported After Final Hearing, With a Recommendation That It Do Not Pass—Mr. Wicker Says He Fired, and Some One Was Hit.

Reported last night by the Committee on Privileges and Elections with a recommendation that it do not pass because it is unconstitutional, the Jordan enabling bill is now before the Senate of Virginia. The committee also recommended that it be set as a special order for to-morrow (Friday) at 12:15 o'clock, then to be discussed and voted upon.

This request may or may not be agreed to by the Senate as to the hour. The bill is believed to be no doubt that a direct vote will be had upon the passage of the bill, although the hour may be held to be as yet uncertain. The general appropriation bill will probably consume about all of to-day's sessions, and the primary election bills are ahead of the enabling bill in precedence on the calendar.

**Expect Its Defeat.**  
No doubt is felt by the opponents of the bill that it will be defeated by a decisive majority. During the last day or two the events have made the issue doubly sure, in their opinion.

For two hours last night the committee heard the final debate on the measure, before what was perhaps the biggest and noisiest crowd ever gathered in the hall of the House of Delegates. Adjournment was taken to that room before the hour set for the hearing, in view of the fact that not only was the Senate chamber packed, but hundreds of delegates, members of the lobby and corridors, trying to gain admission.

At the close of the discussion the committee went into executive session. It is understood that the vote on reporting the bill unfavorably was 10 to 3. The minority opinion, that the measure is clearly in violation of the Constitution.

**Mr. Wicker Speaks.**  
Rev. J. J. Wicker, of Leigh Street Baptist Church, whose remarks at Monday night's session caused such an uproar, was present and read a written statement, being introduced by Rev. James Cannon, "on a sort of personal privilege." He did not apologize for the remarks, but rather repeated his charges in modified form, his reply tending to accuse those who had denounced him, of abuse and vilification.

He said last night in part: "At the last sitting of this committee I did not discuss any single individual, nor make reference to any man. I simply hit into a situation, and out popped some one and shouted he was the man who fired into the hall. But, Mr. Chairman, it is known by all lawyers that when one has no other remedy, he is justified in using force. I am not a lawyer, but I am a citizen, and I am justified in using force to protect my rights."

The remark of Mr. Wicker on Monday night, which brought forth the anger of Colonel John H. Johnston, another representative of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, was this: "The Legislature of the State of Virginia who opposes the bill, is in it for him."

**Directors May Act.**  
The first speaker last night was it, A. Dunlop, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. He explained how, under the enabling bill, the directors of the Steel Corporation may act as for the directors of the chamber in opposing the action of the chamber in opposing the enabling bill. It was strange, he said, that the directors of the chamber should have the right to act as for the directors of the chamber in opposing the enabling bill.

The directors had the courage of their convictions in taking their stand, he continued, and they were proud of it. He believed the chamber needed no vindication as to their right to act as for the directors of the chamber in opposing the enabling bill. He believed the chamber needed no vindication as to their right to act as for the directors of the chamber in opposing the enabling bill.

S. L. Kelley made the final argument for the opposition. The burden was upon the advocates of the bill to show more reasons for its passage than they had attempted to put forward. They should show that the referendum was the wisest and best possible remedy. Even if technically constitutional, he said, the spirit of the bill was subversive of the principles of the organic law of the State.

The Legislature, he argued, would have just as much right to refer the matter to half a dozen citizens as to the whole people. If this bill were passed, the General Assembly would put back its burdens on the people and shirk its duty. History shows, Mr. Kelley said, that legislation is better accomplished by representative government.

**Don't Need Radical Laws.**  
There never was a time, he said, when there was less need and less demand for radical legislation on this subject than now. Conditions have improved. It is no longer respectable to get drunk. Richmond's conditions, for instance, are as good as laws can make them. The violations of the law are by unlicensed people in unlicensed territory.

No inherent right exists in the people to vote, and it must be shown that it is the best thing that they

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## KNOX MAKES PLEA FOR CLOSER UNION

Delivers First of Addresses on Tour of Latin-American Republics.

## EXPERT MAKES HIS REPORT

Believes Monroe Doctrine Will Reach Acme of Beneficence When Canal Is Opened.

Panama, February 28.—The American Secretary of State, Philander C. Knox, to-night made his first formal appeal for a closer union of the American republics. The occasion was a State dinner given by the acting President of Panama, Rodolfo Chiari, in honor of Mr. Knox, and judging by the applause, the Secretary's remarks were received in a spirit that was markedly sympathetic and cordial.

"The President of the United States believes that the early completion of the Panama Canal should mark the beginning of closer relations to all Latin-American and especially to the Caribbean littoral, as well as the relations of these countries to each other, and impelled by the thought that this is an auspicious moment through better acquaintance to lay the foundations of confidence, a closer sympathy and more practical reciprocal helpfulness, has sent me hither as a bearer of a message of good will to our sister Latin-American republics. It is the President's desire that I might meet you and advance the cause of peace and prosperity."

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**Often Misinterpreted.**  
"While it is entirely correct to those who have fairly and intelligently considered the history of the relations of the United States to the other American republics that our policies have been without a trace of sinister motive or design, craving neither sovereignty nor territory, yet it is true that our motives toward you have not always been fortunately interpreted either at home or faithfully represented."

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## Lumber Yard Worker Falls Heir to Fortune

Prescott, Mich., February 28.—Neil McDonald, employed in a lumber yard here, has received word from Richmond that he has been left \$150,000 as his share of the estate of his brother, R. L. McDonald. The announcement came as a surprise to McDonald.

The deceased amassed his fortune lumbering in the Signavon Valley several years ago. He later retired and moved to Richmond.

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